

Groups Isomorphic via Decomposition

SHAHRIAR SHAHRIARI*

*Department of Mathematics, California State University Northridge,
Northridge, California 91330*

In *Advances in Applied Mathematics* 8 (1987), 281–344, Problem III.2 [1], R. Daniel Mauldin and S. M. Ulam have proposed the problem:

Are there non-isomorphic groups G and H such that G and H can be decomposed into two parts: $G = G_1 \cup G_2$ and $H = H_1 \cup H_2$ with $G_1 \sim H_1$ and $G_2 \sim H_2$. The notation $A \sim B$, where $A \subset G$ and $B \subset H$, means there is a one to one map f of A onto B such that if x , y , and xy are all in A , then $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$.

The purpose of this note is to give an elementary set of examples for groups G and H .

Let G be any group with a normal subgroup N of index 2. Now $G = N \cup gN$ for any $g \notin N$, and $N = N \cup N$. Clearly $N \sim N$ via the identity map. We also have $gN \sim N$ via the map $f: gN \rightarrow N$ defined by $f(gn) = n$. f is obviously one to one and onto. Now G/N is a cyclic group of order two, and thus $(gN)(gN) = N$, and so if x and y are elements of gN then $xy \in N$. Thus the condition $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$ if x , y , and xy are all in gN , is vacuously satisfied.

The answer to the question is affirmative and just as easy if we further require both decompositions to be partitions. To construct examples pick any group N such that you can find two non-isomorphic extensions of N by a cyclic group of order two. Again these two extensions will work as examples of G and H . The partitions into the cosets of N will be the required decompositions. A specific example of this is Q_8 and D_8 , the quaternions and the dihedral group of order 8.

Of course, in both cases by changing the index $|G:N|$, we can find examples of groups “isomorphic via decomposition” into $|G:N|$ parts.

REFERENCE

1. R. D. MAULDIN AND S. M. ULAM, Mathematical problems and games, *Adv. in Appl. Math.* 8 (1987), 281–344.

*Present Address: Pomona College, Claremont, CA 91711.